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**WEBSTER'S
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DICTIONARY**
OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

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ab-o-ma-sum (ab'ə mā'sə) *n.*, *pl.* -ma'sa (-sə) [ModL. < L. *ab-*, from + *omasum*, bullock's tripe] the fourth, or digesting, chamber of the stomach of a cud-chewing animal, as the cow: see RUMINANT, *illus.*

★**A-bomb** (ā'bām) *n.* same as ATOMIC BOMB —*vt.* to attack or destroy with an atomic bomb

a-bom-i-na-ble (ə bām'ə nā b'l) *adj.* [ME. *abominable* (sp. infl. by folk etymological derivation < L. *ab homine*, away from man, inhuman) < OFr. *abominable* < L. *abominabilis* < *abominari*: see ABOMINATE] 1. nasty and disgusting; vile; loathsome 2. highly unpleasant; disagreeable; very bad [*abominable taste*] —*SYN.* see HATEFUL —**a-bom'i-na-bly** *adv.*

Abominable Snowman a large, hairy, manlike animal reputed to live in the Himalayas

a-bom-i-nate (ə bām'ə nāt') *vt.* -nat'ed, -nat'ing [< L. *abominatus*, pp. of *abominari*, to regard as an ill omen: see AB- & OMEN] 1. to have feelings of hatred and disgust for; loathe 2. to dislike very much —**a-bom'i-na'tor** *n.*

a-bom-i-na-tion (ə bām'ə nā'shən) *n.* 1. an abominating; great hatred and disgust; loathing 2. anything hateful and disgusting

à bon mar-ché (à bōn mār shā') [Fr.] at a good bargain; cheap

ab-o-rig-i-nal (ab'ə rij'ə n'l) *adj.* [ABORIGIN(ES) + -AL] 1. existing (in a place) from the beginning or from earliest days; first; indigenous 2. of or characteristic of aborigines —*n.* an aboriginal animal or plant —*SYN.* see NATIVE —**ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly** *adv.*

ab-o-rig-i-ne (ab'ə rij'ə nē') *n.*, *pl.* -nes' [L., first inhabitant < *ab-*, from + *origine*, the beginning: see ORIGIN] 1. any of the first or earliest known inhabitants of a region; native 2. [*pl.*] the native animals or plants of a region

a-born-ing (ə bōr'nin) *adv.* while being born or created [*the plan died aborning*]

a-bort (ə bōrt') *vi.* [L. *abortire* < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, to miscarry, pass away, orig., to set (as the sun) < *ab-*, from + *oriri*, to arise] 1. to give birth before the fetus is viable; have a miscarriage 2. to fail to be completed 3. *Biol.* to fail to develop; stay rudimentary —*vt.* 1. *a*) to end (a pregnancy) prematurely *b*) to cause (a fetus) to be expelled before it is viable *c*) to cause to have an abortion 2. to check (a disease) before fully developed ★3. to cut short (an action or operation of an aircraft, spacecraft, etc.), as because of some failure in the equipment —*n.* an aborting of the action of an aircraft, spacecraft, etc.

a-bor-ti-cide (ə bōr'tə sid') *n.* [ABORTI(ON) + -CIDE] 1. destruction of the fetus in the womb 2. an abortifacient

a-bor-ti-fi-cient (ə bōr'tə fā'shənt) *adj.* [ABORTI(ON) + -FACIENT] causing abortion —*n.* a drug or device that causes abortion

a-bor-tion (ə bōr'shən) *n.* [L. *abortio*: see ABORT] 1. expulsion of a fetus from the womb before it is sufficiently developed to survive; miscarriage: called *criminal abortion* when unlawfully induced 2. an aborted fetus 3. anything immature and incomplete, as a deformed creature, a badly developed plan, etc. 4. *Biol.* *a*) arrest of development *b*) an organ whose development has been arrested

★**a-bor-tion-ist** (-ist) *n.* a person who effects an abortion

a-bor-tive (ə bōr'tiv) *adj.* [ME. *abortif* < L. *abortivus*: see ABORT] 1. coming to nothing; unsuccessful; fruitless 2. *Biol.* arrested in development; rudimentary 3. *Med.* *a*) causing abortion *b*) halting a disease process 4. [Obs.] born prematurely —*SYN.* see FUTILE

ABO system the system of antigens found on human red blood cells, together with the corresponding antibodies of these antigens: antigens inherited determine major blood types (A, B, AB, O) and their compatibility in transfusion

a-bound (ə bound') *vi.* [ME. *abounden* < OFr. *abonder* < L. *abundare*, to overflow < *ab-*, away + *undare*, to rise in waves < *unda*, a wave] 1. to be plentiful; exist in large numbers or amounts [*tropical plants abound in the jungle*] 2. to have plenty; be filled; be wealthy (*in*) or teem (*with*) [*a land that abounds in grain, woods that abound with game*]

a-bout (ə bout') *adv.* [ME. *aboutē(n)* < OE. *onbutan*, around < *on*, on + *be*, by + *utan*, outside < *ut*, out: all senses develop from the sense of "around"] 1. on every side; all around [*look about*] 2. here and there; in all directions [*travel about*] 3. in circumference; around the outside [*ten miles about*] 4. near [*standing somewhere about*] 5. in the opposite direction; to a reversed position [*turn it about*] 6. in succession or rotation [*play fair—turn and turn about*] 7. nearly; approximately [*about four years old*] 8. [Colloq.] all but; almost [*just about ready*] —*adj.* [*used only in the predicate*] 1. astir; on the move [*he is up and about again*] 2. in the vicinity; prevalent [*typhoid is about*] —*prep.* 1. around; on all sides of 2. here and there in; everywhere in 3. near to 4. with; on (one's person) [*have your wits about you*] 5. concerned with; attending to [*go about your business*] 6. intending; on the point of (followed by an infinitive) [*I am about to say something*] 7. having to do with; concerning [*a book about ships*] 8. in connection with —*how (or what) about* [Colloq.] 1. what is your wish, opinion, or information concerning? [*how about going to a movie?*] 2. isn't (that) interesting! [*how about that!*] —*not about* to not likely or willing to (do something)

★**a-bout-face** (ə bout'fās', -fās'; *for v.* ə bout'fās') *n.* 1. a sharp turn to the opposite direction, esp. in response to a military command 2. a sharp change in attitude or opinion

—*vi.* -faced', -fac'ing to turn or face in the opposite direction

a-bout-ship (ə bout'ship') *vi.* to tack a ship

a-bove (ə buy') *adv.* [ME. *above(n)* < OE. *abufan*, *onbufan*, overhead, above < *on-*, intens. + *bufan* < *be*, by + *ufan*, over, on high] 1. in, at, or to a higher place; overhead; up 2. in or to heaven 3. at a previous place (in a piece of writing): often used in hyphenated compounds [*above-mentioned*] 4. higher in power, status, etc. —*prep.* 1. higher than; over; on top of 2. beyond; past [*the road above the village*] 3. at a point upstream of 4. superior to; better than [*above the average*] 5. too honorable to engage in [*not above cheating*] 6. in excess of; more than [*above fifty dollars*] —*adj.* placed, found, mentioned, etc. above or earlier [as stated in the *above* rules] —*n.* something that is above —*above all* most of all; mainly

a-bove-board (-bōrd') *adv.*, *adj.* [ABOVE + BOARD (table): orig. a cardplayer's term for cards in plain view] without dishonesty or concealment [*be open and aboveboard with me*]

ab o-vo (ab ō'vō) [L., from the egg] from the beginning **ab-ra-ca-dab-ra** (ab'rə kə dab'rə) *n.* [LL., prob. of Balkan origin, but assumed to be < LGr. *Abrazas*, the almighty God] 1. a word supposed to have magic powers, and hence used in incantations, on amulets, etc. 2. a magic spell or formula 3. foolish or meaningless talk; gibberish

★**a-brad-ant** (ə brād'nt) *adj.* abrading —*n.* an abrasive

ab-rade (ə brād') *vt.*, *vi.* *ab-rad'ed*, *ab-rad'ing* [L. *abradere* < *ab-*, away + *radere*, to scrape] to scrape or rub off; wear away by scraping or rubbing —*ab-rad'er* *n.*

A-bra-ham (ā'brə ham') [Heb., lit., father of many: the original form, *Abram*, means "father is exalted": see Gen. 17:5] 1. a masculine name: dim. *Abe* 2. *Bible* the first patriarch and ancestor of the Hebrews: Gen. 12-25 —*in Abraham's bosom* 1. at rest with one's dead ancestors 2. in a state of heavenly bliss, peace, etc.

Abraham, Plains of plateau in the city of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence: site of a battle (1759) in which the British under Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm, giving Britain control of Canada

A-bram (ā'brəm) same as ABRAHAM

a-bran-chi-ate (ā bran'kē it, -āt') *adj.* [< Gr. *a-*, not + *branchia*, gills + -ATE'] without gills —*n.* an animal without gills Also **a-bran'chi-al** (-əl)

ab-ra-sion (ə brā'zhən) *n.* [LL. *abrasio* < L. *abradere*: see ABRAD] 1. a scraping or rubbing off, as of skin 2. a wearing away by rubbing or scraping, as of rock by wind, water, etc. 3. an abraded spot or area

ab-ra-sive (ə brā'siv) *adj.* [< L. *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*, to ABRAD + -IVE] 1. causing abrasion 2. tending to provoke anger, ill will, etc.; aggressively annoying; irritating —*n.* a substance used for grinding, polishing, etc., as sandpaper or emery

à-bra-zo (ā brā'thō, -sō) *n.*, *pl.* -zos (-thōs, -sōs) [Sp.] an embrace or hug, esp. in greeting a person

ab-re-act (ab'rē akt') *vt.* [back-formation < ABREACTION] *Psychoanalysis* to relieve (a repressed emotion), as by talking about it

ab-re-ac-tion (-ak'shən) *n.* [AB- + REACTION, after G. *abreagierung*] *Psychoanalysis* the process of abreacting (a repressed emotion)

a-breast (ə brest') *adv.*, *adj.* [A- + BREAST] 1. side by side, as in going or facing forward (often with *of* or *with*) 2. informed (*of*) or conversant (*with*) recent developments

a-bridge (ə brij') *vt.* *a-bridged'*, *a-bridg'ing* [ME. *abregen* < OFr. *abregier* < LL. *abbreviare*: see ABBREVIATE] 1. to reduce in scope, extent, etc.; shorten 2. to shorten by using fewer words but keeping the main contents; condense 3. to lessen or curtail (rights, authority, etc.) 4. [Rare] to deprive (*of* rights, privileges, etc.) —*SYN.* see SHORTEN —**a-bridg'a-ble**, **a-bridge'a-ble** *adj.* —**a-bridg'er** *n.*

a-bridg-ment, **a-bridge-ment** (ə brij'mənt) *n.* [ME. *abregement* < OFr. < *abregier*: see ABRIDGE] 1. an abridging or being abridged; reduction 2. a curtailment, as of rights 3. an abridged or condensed form of a book, etc.

SYN.—**abridgment** describes a work condensed from a larger work by omitting the less important parts, but keeping the main contents more or less unaltered; an **abstract** is a short statement of the essential contents of a book, court record, etc. often used as an index to the original material; **brief** and **summary** both imply a statement of the main points of the matter under consideration [*the brief of a legal argument*], **summary**, especially, connoting a recapitulating statement; a **synopsis** is a condensed, orderly treatment, as of the plot of a novel, that permits a quick general view of the whole; a **digest** is a concise, systematic treatment, generally more comprehensive in scope than a synopsis, and, in the case of technical material, often arranged under titles for quick reference; an **epitome** is a statement of the essence of a subject in the shortest possible form —*ANT.* **expansion**

a-broach (ə brōch') *adv.*, *adj.* [ME. *abroche* < *a-*, on + *broche*, skewer, spit: see BROACH] 1. opened so that the liquid contents can come out; broached 2. in motion; astir

a-broad (ə brōd') *adv.* [ME. *abrode* < *on brod*: see ON & BROAD] 1. broadly; far and wide 2. in circulation; current [*a report is abroad that he has won*] 3. outside one's house; outdoors [*to stroll abroad*] 4. outside one's own country; to or in foreign countries 5. wide of the mark; in error —*from abroad* from a foreign land or lands

ab-ro-gate (ab'rə gāt') *vt.* -gat'ed, -gat'ing [< L. *abrogatus*,

or recumbent position; deposit (often with *on* or *in*) [*lay* the pen on the desk/ 3. *a*) to put down or place (bricks, carpeting, etc.) in the correct position or way for a specific purpose. *b*) to cause to be situated in a particular place or condition [*the scene is laid in France*/ *c*) to establish or prepare as a basis or for use [*to lay the groundwork*/ 4. to place; put; set: esp. of something abstract [*to lay emphasis on accuracy*/ 5. to produce and deposit (an egg or eggs) 6. *a*) to cause to subside or settle [*lay the dust*/ *b*) to allay, suppress, overcome, or appease [*to lay a ghost, lay one's fears*/ 7. to press or smooth down [*to lay the nap of cloth*/ 8. to bet (a specified sum, etc.) 9. to impose or place (a tax, penalty, etc. *on* or *upon*) 10. to work out; devise [*to lay plans*/ 11. to prepare (a table) for a meal; set with silverware, plates, etc. 12. to advance, present, or assert [*to lay claim to property, to lay a matter before the voters*/ 13. to attribute; ascribe; charge; impute [*to lay the blame on someone*/ 14. *a*) to form (the strands of a rope) by twisting yarn *b*) to form (a rope) by arranging and twisting the strands ★15. [Slang] to have sexual intercourse with 16. *Mil.* to aim (a cannon) at the required elevation —*vi.* 1. to lay an egg or eggs 2. to bet; wager 3. to lie; recline: a dialectal or substandard usage 4. [Dial.] to get ready; plan [*laying to rob a store*/ 5. *Naut.* to station oneself in a required or specified position [*they lay aft*/ —*n.* 1. the way or position in which something is situated or arranged [*the lay of the land*/ ★2. a share in the profits of some enterprise, esp. of a whaling expedition 3. the direction or amount of twist of the strands of a rope, cable, etc. ★4. [Colloq.] terms of employment, a sale, etc. ★5. [Slang] *a*) an instance of sexual intercourse *b*) a woman regarded as a sexual partner 6. [Chiefly Brit. Slang] one's occupation, esp. as a criminal —*lay about* (one) 1. to deliver blows on all sides; strike out in every direction 2. to act energetically —*lay a course* 1. *Naut.* to proceed in a certain direction without the need for tacking 2. to make plans to do something —*lay aside* 1. to put to one side; lay out of the way 2. to save; lay away —*lay away* 1. to set aside for future use; save ★2. to set (merchandise) aside for future delivery ★3. to bury (usually in the passive) —*lay by* 1. to save; lay away 2. [Dial.] ★*a*) to cultivate (a crop) for the last time *b*) to harvest (a crop or crops) —*lay down* 1. to sacrifice or give up (one's life) 2. to assert or declare emphatically 3. to bet; wager 4. to store away, as wine in a cellar —*lay for* [Colloq.] to be waiting to attack —*lay in* to get and store away —*lay into* [Slang] 1. to attack and hit repeatedly; beat 2. to attack with words; scold —*lay it on* (thick) to exaggerate, esp. in praising or blaming —*lay off* 1. to put (a garment, etc.) aside ★2. to put (an employee) out of work, esp. temporarily 3. to mark off the boundaries of ★4. [Slang] *a*) to cease *b*) to stop criticizing, teasing, etc. *c*) to stop for a rest 5. [Slang] to transfer part of (a bet) to another bookmaker so as to minimize risk: said of a bookmaker —*lay on* 1. to spread on 2. to attack with force; strike repeatedly —*lay oneself open* to expose oneself to attack, blame, etc. —*lay open* 1. to open up; cut open 2. to expose; uncover —*lay out* 1. to spend 2. to arrange according to a plan 3. to spread out (clothes, equipment, etc.) ready for wear, inspection, etc. 4. to make (a dead body) ready for burial 5. [Slang] to knock down or make unconscious 6. [Slang] to scold or censure (someone) —*lay over* ★to stop a while in a place before going on —*lay (something) on* (someone) [Slang] 1. to tell (something) to (someone) 2. to give (something) to (someone) —*lay to* 1. to attribute to; credit to or blame on 2. to apply oneself with vigor 3. *Naut.* *a*) to check the motion of a ship and cause it to become stationary *b*) to lie more or less stationary with the bow to the wind —*lay to rest* to bury; inter —*lay up* 1. to store for future use; hoard 2. to disable; confine to bed or the sickroom 3. to put (a ship) in dock, as for repairs

lay³ (lā) *pt. of LIE¹*

lay³ (lā) *adj.* [ME. *lai* < OFr. < LL. (Ec.) *laicus*, lay, not priestly < Gr. *laikos* < *laos*, the people] 1. of or consisting of the laity, or ordinary people, as distinguished from the clergy 2. not belonging to or connected with a given profession; nonprofessional [*a legal handbook for lay readers*/

lay⁴ (lā) *n.* [ME. & OFr. *lai* < Bret. **laid*, song, akin to Ir. *laod*] 1. a short poem, esp. a narrative poem, for singing, orig. as by a medieval minstrel 2. [Archaic or Poet.] a song or melody

lay-a-bout (lā'ə bout') *n.* [Brit. Colloq.] a loafer; bum

Lay-a-mon (lā'ə mən, lī'-) *fl. c.* 1200; Eng. poet and chronicler

lay analyst a psychoanalyst who is not a medical doctor

lay-a-way plan (lā'ə wā') a method of buying by making a deposit on something which is delivered only after it is paid for in full, as by monthly payments

lay brother a member of a monastery who has taken certain simple vows and wears a distinctive habit but is not in holy orders: generally employed in manual labor

lay-by (-bi') *n.* 1. a widened section of a stream, canal, etc. for vessels to lay over or pass 2. a railroad siding 3. [Brit.] a widened section or turnout along a highway, for emergency parking

lay day [short for *delay day*] 1. *Commerce* any of the days allowed for loading or unloading a ship without payment

of extra charge 2. *Naut.* any of the days that a ship is delayed in port

lay-er (lā'ər) *n.* 1. a person or thing that lays 2. a single thickness, coat, fold, or stratum 3. a shoot or twig (of a living plant) bent down and partly covered with earth so that it may take root —*vt., vi.* to grow (a plant) by means of a layer (sense 3)

lay-er-age (lā'ər ij) *n.* the growing of plants by layering: ★**layer cake** a cake made in two or more layers, with icing, preserves, etc. between them

lay-ette (lā'et') *n.* [Fr., dim. of *laie*, packing box, drawer < Fl. *laeye* < MDu. *lade*, a chest, trunk < Gmc. **hlatho-*, container < base of LADE] a complete outfit for a newborn baby, including clothes, bedding, and accessories

lay figure [earlier *layman* < Du. *leeman* < MDu. *led*, limb, joint, akin to OE. *lith*, limb + *man*, man] 1. an artist's jointed model of the human form, on which drapery is arranged to get the proper effect 2. a person who is a mere puppet or a nonentity

lay-man (lā'mən) *n., pl. -men* (-mən) [LAY³ + MAN] 1. a member of the laity; person not a clergyman 2. a person not belonging to or skilled in a given profession [*a medical textbook not for the layman*]

★**lay-off** (lā'ōf') *n.* [*<* phr. LAY OFF] the act of laying off; esp., temporary unemployment, or the period of this

lay of the land 1. the way the land is situated; arrangement of the terrain 2. the existing state or disposition of affairs Also, chiefly Brit., **lie of the land**

★**lay-out** (lā'out') *n.* 1. the act of laying something out 2. the manner in which anything is laid out; arrangement; specif., the plan or makeup of a newspaper, book, page, advertisement, etc. 3. the thing laid out 4. the art or process of arranging type, illustrations, etc. in an advertisement, newspaper, etc. 5. an outfit or set, as of tools 6. [Colloq.] a residence, factory, etc., esp. when large and complex

★**lay-o-ver** (-ō'vər) *n.* [*<* phr. LAY OVER] a stopping for a while in some place during a journey

lay reader a layman authorized to conduct some religious services, as in the Episcopal Church, or to read portions of the service, as in the Roman Catholic Church

lay-up (-up') *n.* ★**Basketball** a leaping, one-handed shot made from a position very close to the basket, usually off the backboard

la-zar (lā'zər, lā'zər) *n.* [ME. < ML. *lazarus*, leper < LL. (Ec.) *Lazarus* < Gr. (Ec.) *Lazaros*, LAZARUS] [Rare] an impoverished, diseased beggar, esp. a leper

laz-a-ret-to (lā'zə ret'tō) *n., pl. -tos* [It. < Venetian *lazareto*, *nazareto* < Venetian church of Santa Madonna di Nazaret, used as a plague hospital during the 15th c.; initial *l-* after *lazzaro*, leper: see LAZAR] 1. formerly, a public hospital for poor people having contagious diseases, esp. for lepers 2. a building or ship used as a quarantine station 3. in certain ships, a storage space between decks Also, and for 3 usually, **laz'a-ret'**, **laz'a-rette'** (-ret')

Laz-a-rus (lā'zə rəs) [LL. (Ec.) < Gr. (Ec.) *Lazaros* < Heb. *el'āzār*, lit., God has helped] 1. a masculine name 2. *Bible* *a*) the brother of Mary and Martha, raised from the dead by Jesus: John 11 *b*) the diseased beggar in Jesus' parable of the rich man and the beggar: Luke 16:19-31 —*n.* [often *l-*] any horribly diseased beggar, esp. a leper

Laz-a-rus (lā'zə rəs), Emma 1849-87; U.S. poet

laze (lāz) *vi.* **lazed**, **laz'ing** [back-formation < LAZY] to be lazy or idle; loaf —*vt.* to spend (time, etc.) in idleness (often with *away*) —*n.* an act or instance of lazing

laz-u-lite (lā'zoo lit') *n.* [G. *lazulith*, altered (after ML. *lazulum*, azure + Gr. *lithos*, stone) < earlier *lazurstein* < ML. *lazur* (see AZURE) + *stein*, STONE] a glassy, azure-blue mineral, (Mg,Fe)Al₂(PO₄)₂(OH), that is a monoclinic hydrous aluminum phosphate

la-zy (lā'zē) *adj. -zi-er, -zi-est* [Early ModE., prob. < MLowG. or MDu., as in MLowG. *lasich*, slack, loose < IE. *les-*, slack, tired, akin to base **lēi-* (see LATE)] 1. not eager or willing to work or exert oneself; indolent; slothful 2. slow and heavy; sluggish [*a lazy river*] 3. tending to cause laziness [*a lazy day*] ★4. designating or of a letter or figure placed on its side in a livestock brand —*vi., vt. -zied, -zy-ing same as LAZE* —*la'zi-ly adv.* —*la'zi-ness n.*

la-zy-bones (-bōnz') *n.* [Colloq.] a lazy person

★**Lazy Susan** a revolving tray placed at the center of a dining table, from which one can help oneself to food

lazy tongs a device consisting of a series of jointed bars crossing each other: it can be extended to pick up or deposit small objects at a distance

laz-za-ro-ne (lā'zə rō'nē; It. lād'zä rō'ne) *n., pl. -ro'ni* (-nē) [It. < *lazzaro*, leper: see LAZAR] any of a class of homeless beggars formerly common on the streets of Naples

lb. [L. *libra*, pl. *librae*] pound; pounds

L.B. 1. [L. *Lit(t)erarum Baccalaureus*] Bachelor of Letters 2. Local Board

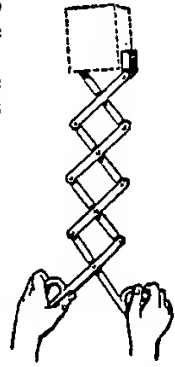
L bar (or **beam**) a steel bar or beam having an L-shaped cross section

lbs. pounds

LC- U.S. Navy landing craft (following letter indicates type, as LCV, Landing Craft-Vehicle)

L/C, I/c letter of credit

L. C. Library of Congress



LAZY TONGS

Ec. 1. [stage]
LCD [l] display sealed
L.C.D. [l] activated
L.C.D. [l] drinkin
L.C.M. [l] LCT, I
LDC [l] econor
LDL [l] chole
believ
cf. HI
L.D.S. [l] le (1)
suffix
who d
doing
suffix
fickle
freque
le., le
lea¹ (li
wood.
base:
cleari
lea² (li
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yards
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ü.

3. [Obs.] a) to take no notice of b) to let go —*SYN.* see NEGLECT —*o-mit'ter* *n.*

om·ma·tid·i·um (ām'ə tid'ē əm) *n., pl. -i·a (-ə)* [ModL., dim. < Gr. *omma* (gen. *ommatos*), the eye, akin to *ōps*, *eye*] any of the structural elements forming the compound eye of an insect, some crustaceans, etc.: each element is a complete photoreceptor in itself, having a lens, pigment, light-sensitive cells, etc. —*om'ma·tid'i·al* *adj.*

om·mat·o·phore (ə mat'ə fōr') *n.* [*<* Gr. *ommatos* (see prec.) + *-PHORE*] same as *EYESTALK*

Om·mi·ad (ō mī'ad) *n., pl. -ads, -a·des' (-ə dēz')* same as *OMAYYAD*

om·ni· (ām'ni, -nə) [*L. < omnis*, all] a combining form meaning all, everywhere [*omniscient*]

om·ni·bus (ām'nə bəs, -ni bus') *n., pl. -bus'es* [Fr. < (*voiture*) *omnibus*, lit., (carriage) for all < *L.*, dat. pl. of *omnis*, all] 1. same as *BUS* (sense 1) 2. a collection in a single, large volume of previously published works, as by a single author or related in theme, etc. —*adj.* including many things or having a variety of purposes or uses

omnibus bill a legislative bill containing many miscellaneous provisions, appropriations, etc.

om·ni·di·rec·tion·al (ām'ni də rek'shən 'l) *adj.* [*OMNI-* + *DIRECTIONAL*] for sending or receiving radio or sound waves in or from any direction

om·ni·far·i·ous (ām'nə fer'ē əs) *adj.* [*L. omnifarius*, of all sorts < *omnis*, all + *-farius*: see *BIFARIOUS*] of all kinds, varieties, or forms

om·nif·ic (ām nif'ik) *adj.* [*ML. omnificus* < *L. omnis*, all + *facere*, to make, DO] creating all things: also *om·nif'i·cent* (-ə s'nt)

om·nip·o·tence (ām nip'ə təns) *n.* [*MFr. < LL. omnipotentia*] 1. the state or quality of being omnipotent 2. an omnipotent force; specif., [O-] God

om·nip·o·tent (-tənt) *adj.* [*ME. < OFr. < L. omnipotens* < *omnis*, all + *potens*, able: see *POTENT*] having unlimited power or authority; all-powerful —*the Omnipotent God* —*om·nip'o·tent·ly* *adv.*

om·ni·pres·ent (ām'ni prez'nt) *adj.* [*ML. omnipraesens* < *L. omnis*, all + *praesens*, PRESENT] present in all places at the same time —*om'ni·pres'ence* *n.*

SYN. —*omnipresent*, strictly applicable only to the Deity in its implication of presence in all places at the same time, is loosely used of anything that is always present within a given sphere [the *omnipresent* spirit of competition in business]; *ubiquitous* implies a being present, or seeming to be present, everywhere but not always at the same time or place [the trillium is a *ubiquitous* spring wildflower]

om·ni·range (ām'nə rānj') *n.* [*< omni(directional radio) range*] a system of navigation by means of a radio transmitter on the ground that sends signals in all directions, from which an airplane pilot can receive his bearing

om·nis·cience (ām nish'əns) *n.* [*ME. < ML. omniscientia*] the state or quality of being omniscient

om·nis·cient (-ənt) *adj.* [*ML. omniscient* < *L. omnis*, all + *sciens*, knowing: see *SCIENCE*] having infinite knowledge; knowing all things —*the Omniscient God* —*om·nis·cient·ly* *adv.*

om·ni·um·gath·er·um (ām'nē əm gath'ər əm) *n.* [*L. omnium*, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all + Latinized form of *GATHER*] a miscellaneous collection of persons or things

om·ni·vore (ām'nə vōr') *n.* [*< ModL. omnivora* (pl.), old designation for the group containing the pig < *L.*, neut. pl. of *omnivorus*, OMNIVOROUS] an omnivorous person or animal

om·niv·o·rous (ām niv'ər əs) *adj.* [*L. omnivorus*: see OMNI- & -VOROUS] 1. eating any sort of food, esp. both animal and vegetable food 2. taking in everything indiscriminately, as with the intellect [an *omnivorous* reader] —*om·niv'o·rous·ly* *adv.* —*om·niv'o·rous·ness* *n.*

o·mo·pha·gi·a (ō'mə fā'jē ə, -fā'jə) *n.* [*Gr. omophagia* < *ōmos*, raw + *phagein*, to eat: see *-PHAGOUS*] the eating of raw flesh —*o·moph'a·gist* (ō mäf'ə jist) *n.* —*o·moph'a·gous* (-gəs), *o'moph'ag'ic* (-faj'ik) *adj.*

Om·pha·le (ām'fə lē') *Gr. Myth.* a queen of Lydia in whose service Hercules, dressed as a woman, did womanly tasks for three years to appease the gods

om·pha·lo· (ām'fə lō, -lə) [*< Gr. omphalos*, the NAVEL] a combining form meaning the navel, umbilicus

om·pha·los (-ləs) *n.* [see prec.] 1. same as *NAVEL* 2. a central point 3. a rounded stone in Apollo's temple at Delphi, regarded as the center of the world by the ancients

om·pha·lo·skep·sis (ām'fə lō skep'sis) *n.* [*OMPHALO-* + *Gr. skepsis*, a viewing: for base see *SKEPTIC*] the act of contemplating one's navel, as an exercise for mystics

Omsk (ōmsk) city in W Siberia, on the Irtysh River: pop. 746,000

O·mu·ta (ō'mō tā') seaport in NW Kyushu, Japan, on an inlet of the East China Sea: pop. 221,000

On (än) *Biblical name of HELIOPOLIS*

on (än, ön) *prep.* [*ME. < OE. on, an*, akin to *G. an*, Goth. *ana*, ON. *ā* < IE. base **an*, **anō*, prob. meaning "obliquely toward, slanting toward," whence *Gr. ana*] 1. in a position above, but in contact with and supported by; upon 2. in contact with (any surface); covering or attached

to 3. so as to be supported by [to lean *on* one's elbow] 4. in the surface of [a scar *on* the body] 5. near to; by [a cottage *on* the lake, seated *on* my right] 6. at or during the time of [on entering, *on* the first day] 7. with (something specified) as the ground or basis [based *on* his diary, *on* purpose] 8. connected with, as a part [on the faculty] 9. engaged in [on a trip] 10. in a condition or state of [on parole] 11. as a result of [a profit *on* the sale] 12. in the direction or vicinity of [light shone *on* us] 13. so as to affect [to put a curse *on* someone] 14. through the use or medium of [to live *on* bread, to act *on* TV] 15. with regard to; concerning [an essay *on* war] 16. coming after: used to indicate repetition [to suffer insult *on* insult] ★17. [Colloq.] chargeable to; at the expense of [a drink *on* the house] ★18. [Slang] using; addicted to [to be *on* drugs] 19. [Slang] carried by [to have no money *on* one] 20. [Dial.] used variously for OF, AT, ABOUT, FOR, IN —*adv.* 1. in or into a situation or position of contacting, being supported by, or covering [put your shoes *on*] 2. in a direction to or toward [he looked *on*] 3. in advance; forward; ahead [move *on*] 4. lastingly; continuously [she sang *on*] 5. into operation, performance, or action [switch *on* the light] ★6. *Baseball* on base 7. *Theater* on stage —*adj.* 1. in action, operation, or occurrence [the TV is *on*] 2. near or nearer 3. arranged or planned for [tomorrow's game is still *on*] 4. *Cricket* designating that side of the field, or of the wicket, where the batsman stands —*n.* 1. the fact or state of being on 2. *Cricket* the on side —and so on and more like the preceding; and so forth —★have something on someone [Colloq.] to have unfavorable evidence against someone —on and off not continuously; intermittently —on and on continuously; at great length —★on to [Slang] aware of or familiar with, esp. aware of the real nature or meaning of

ON., ON, O.N. Old Norse

-on a n.-forming suffix designating: 1. [*< -on* in *argon*] an inert gas [radon] 2. [*< -on* in *ion*] a subatomic particle [neutron] 3. [*< -ONE*] a chemical compound that is not a ketone or has no ketone group [cupferron]

on·a·ger (än'ə jər) *n., pl. -gri' (-gri'), -gers* [*ME. < L. < Gr. onagros*, wild ass < *onos*, ass + *agrios*, wild < *agros*, field: see *ACRE*] 1. a wild ass (*Equus onager*) of C Asia 2. a catapult for throwing stones, used in ancient and medieval warfare

o·nan·ism (ō'nə niz'm) *n.* [*< Onan*, son of Judah (cf. Gen. 38:9) + *-ISM*] 1. withdrawal in sexual intercourse before ejaculation 2. same as *MASTURBATION* —*o'nan·ist* *n.* —*o'nan·is'tic* *adj.*

once (wuns) *adv.* [*ME. ones*, gen. of *on*, ONE] 1. one time; one time only [to eat *once* a day] 2. at any time; at all; ever [he'll succeed if *once* given a chance] 3. at some time in the past; formerly [a *once* famous man] 4. by one degree or grade [a cousin *once* removed] —*conj.* as soon as; if ever; whenever [*once* he is tired, he will quit] —*adj.* former; quondam —*n.* one time [go this *once*] —*all at once* 1. all at the same time 2. suddenly —*at once* 1. immediately 2. at the same time —*for once* for at least one time —*once and again* time after time; repeatedly —*once (and) for all* finally; decisively; conclusively —*once in a while* now and then; occasionally —*once or twice* not often; a few times —*once upon a time* a long time ago

once-o-ver (wuns'ō'vər) *n.* [Colloq.] 1. a quick, comprehensive look or examination; swiftly appraising glance 2. a quick, cursory or light cleaning or going-over

on·cid·i·um (än sid'ē əm) *n.* [*ModL. < Gr. onkos*, barbed hook (for IE. base see *ANKLE*) + *ModL. -idium* (< *Gr. -idion*, dim. suffix): from form of the labellum] any of a genus (*Oncidium*) of tropical American orchids

on·co·gene (än'kə jēn') *n.* [*< Gr. onkos*, mass + *GENE*] any of various genes that, when activated as by radiation or a virus, may cause a normal cell to become cancerous —*on'co·gen'ic* (-jen'ik) *adj.*

on·col·o·gy (än käl'ə jē, än-) *n.* [*< Gr. onkos*, a mass + *-LOGY*] the branch of medicine dealing with tumors —*on'co·log'ic* (-kə ləj'ik) *adj.* —*on·col'o·gist* *n.*

on·com·ing (än'kum'ing) *adj.* 1. coming nearer; approaching 2. coming forth; emerging —*n.* approach

one (wun) *adj.* [*ME. < OE. an*, akin to *G. ein*, Goth. *ains* < IE. **oinos* (whence *Gr. oinē*, *L. unus*, *OIr. óen*) < **e-*, **ei-*, prefixed pronominal stem meaning "the, this, this one"] 1. being a single thing or unit; not two or more 2. characterized by unity; forming a whole; united; undivided [with *one* accord] 3. designating a person or thing as contrasted with or opposed to another or others [from *one* day to another] 4. being uniquely or strikingly the person or thing specified [the *one* solution to the problem] 5. single in kind; the same [all of *one* mind] 6. designating a single, but not clearly specified, person or thing; a certain [one day last week]: also used as an intensive substitute for the indefinite article [she's *one* beautiful girl] —*n.* 1. the number expressing unity or designating a single unit: the lowest cardinal number and the first used in counting a series; 1; I 2. a single person or thing 3. something numbered one or marked with one pip, as the face of a die or domino ★4. [Colloq.]

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, bite; gō, hōrn, tōol, look; oil, out; up, fūr; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; a for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; ' as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. coeur; ö, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ô, Fr. coq; ü, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. ★ Americanism; † foreign; * hypothetical; < derived from

Mary at the crucifixion of Jesus 2. any musical setting of this hymn
sta·bile (stā'b'l, -bil; also, and for n. usually, -bēl) *adj.* [*L. stabilis*: see **STABLE**, *adj.*] 1. stable; stationary; fixed in position 2. *Med.* resistant to moderate heat —*n.* a large piece of stationary abstract sculpture, usually a construction of metal, wire, wood, etc.: the analogue of **MOBILE**
sta·bil·i·ty (stā bil'ə tē) *n.*, *pl.* -ties [*ME. stablete* < *O.Fr. stableté* < *L. stabilitas*] 1. the state or quality of being stable, or fixed; steadiness 2. firmness of character, purpose, or resolution 3. a) resistance to change; permanence b) resistance to chemical decomposition 4. the capacity of an object to return to equilibrium or to its original position after having been displaced 5. *R.C.Ch.* a vow taken by some monks to remain for life in the same monastery
sta·bi·lize (stā'bə liz') *vt.* -lized', -liz'ing [*Fr. stabiliser* < *L. stabilis*: see **STABLE** & **-IZE**] 1. to make stable, or firm 2. to keep from changing or fluctuating, as in price 3. to give stability to (an airplane, ship, etc.) with a stabilizer —*vi.* to become stabilized —**sta·bi·li·za·tion** *n.*
sta·bi·liz·er (-lī'zər) *n.* a person or thing that stabilizes; specif., a) any of the airfoils or vanes that keep an airplane steady in flight, specif. the horizontal component of the tail section b) a device used to steady a ship in rough waters, esp. a gyro-stabilizer; also, a gyroscope used to keep instruments on a ship, aircraft, etc. in a steady position c) any additive used in substances and compounds to keep them stable, retard deterioration, etc.
sta·ble (stā'b'l) *adj.* -bler, -blest [*ME. < O.Fr. estable* < *L. stabilis* < *stare*, to STAND] 1. a) not easily moved or thrown off balance; firm; steady b) not likely to break down, fall apart, or give way; fixed 2. firm in character, purpose, or resolution; steadfast 3. not likely to change or be affected adversely; lasting; enduring 4. capable of returning to equilibrium or original position after having been displaced 5. *Chem., Physics* a) not readily decomposing or changing from one state of matter to another b) not undergoing spontaneous change 6. *Nuclear Physics* incapable of radio-active decay —**sta·bly** *adv.*
sta·ble (stā'b'l) *n.* [*ME. < O.Fr. estable* < *L. stabulum* < *stare*, to STAND] 1. a) a building in which horses or cattle are sheltered and fed b) a group of animals kept or belonging in such a building 2. a) all the racehorses belonging to one owner b) the people employed to take care of and train such a group of racehorses 3. [*Colloq.*] all the athletes, writers, performers, etc. under one management, with one agent, etc. —*vt.*, *vi.* -bled, -bling to lodge, keep, or be kept in or as in a stable
sta·ble·boy (-boi') *n.* a boy who works in a stable
sta·ble·man (-mən, -man') *n.*, *pl.* -men (-mən, -men') a man who works in a stable
sta·bling (stā'blīn) *n.* 1. a stable or stables 2. accommodations in a stable or stables, for horses, etc.
stab·lish (stab'lish) *vt.* *archaic var.* of **ESTABLISH**
stac·ca·to (stə kăt'ō) *adj.* [*It.*, pp. of *staccare*, short for *distaccare*, to detach] 1. *Music* with distinct breaks between successive tones: usually indicated by a dot (*staccato* mark) placed over or under each note to be so produced: cf. **LEGATO**: abbrev. *stacc.* 2. made up of abrupt, distinct elements or sounds [a *staccato* outburst of gunfire] —*adv.* so as to be staccato —*n.*, *pl.* -tos something, as a speech pattern, that is staccato
stack (stak) *n.* [*ME. stac* < *ON. stakkr* < *IE. *stāk-*, to stand, be placed < **stā-*, to stand (cf. **STAND**)] 1. a large pile of straw, hay, etc., esp. one neatly arranged, as in a conical form, for outdoor storage 2. any somewhat orderly pile or heap, as of boxes, books, poker chips, etc. 3. a number of arms, esp. three rifles, leaning against one another on end so as to form a cone 4. in Great Britain, a unit of measure for wood, equal to 108 cubic feet 5. a) a number of chimney flues or pipes arranged together b) same as **SMOKESTACK** ★6. [*pl.*] an extensive series of bookshelves, or the main area for shelving books in a library 7. a) the part of a computer memory used to store data temporarily b) the data so stored 8. [*Colloq.*] a large number or amount —*vt.* 1. to pile or arrange in a stack 2. to load with stacks of something 3. to assign (aircraft) to various altitudes for circling while awaiting a turn to land 4. to arrange in advance underhandedly so as to predetermine the outcome [to stack a jury] —*vi.* to form a stack —★**stack the cards** (or deck) 1. to arrange the order of playing cards secretly so that certain cards are dealt to certain players 2. to prearrange circumstances, usually secretly and unfairly —**stack up** ★1. to amount (to a specified sum) ★2. to stand in comparison (with or against); measure up —**stack'a·ble** *adj.* —**stack'er** *n.*
stacked (stakt) *adj.* ★[*Slang*] having a full, shapely figure; curvaceous: said of a woman
★**stacked** (or **stack**) heel a heel on a woman's shoe composed of several layers, as of leather, of alternating shades
stack·up (stak'up') *n.* an arrangement of circling aircraft at various altitudes awaiting their turn to land
stac·te (stak'tē) *n.* [*ME. stacten* < acc. of *L. stacte*, oil of myrrh < *Gr. staktē* < *stazein*, to drip: for *IE.* base see **STAGNATE**] a spice used by the ancient Hebrews in preparing incense: Ex. 30:34
stad·dle (stad'l) *n.* [*ME. stadel* < *OE. stathol*, akin to *G. stadel*, barn: for *IE.* base see **STAND**] [*Archaic* or *Dial.*]

a lower part or support; specif., the base or supporting framework of a stack, as of hay
stade (stād) *n.* [*Fr. < L. stadium*, **STADIUM**] same as **STADIUM** (sense 1 b)
stad·hold·er (stad'hōl'dər) *n.* [*< Du. stadhouder < stad*, a place (akin to **STEAD**) + *houder*, a holder < *houden*, to HOLD] 1. orig., the governor or viceroy of a province of the Netherlands 2. the chief magistrate of the 16th-17th-cent. Netherlands republic Also **stadtholder** (stat'')
sta·di·a (stā'dēə) *n.* [*It.*, prob. < *L.*, *pl.* of *stadium* (see **STADIUM**)] a method of surveying in which distances and elevations are obtained by observing the interval on a graduated, upright rod (*stadia rod*) intercepted by two parallel horizontal lines (*stadia hairs* or *wires*) in a surveyor's transit set up at a distance from the rod
sta·di·a (stā'dēə) *n.* *alt. pl.* of **STADIUM**
sta·di·um (stā'dēəm) *n.*, *pl.* -di·a (-ə); also, and for sense 2 usually, -di·ums [*ME. < L. < Gr. stadion*, fixed standard of length, altered (after *stadios*, standing) < earlier *spadion* < *span*, to draw, pull (for *IE.* base see **SPAN**)] 1. in ancient Greece and Rome, a) a unit of linear measure, orig. equal to 600 Greek feet, or about 607 English feet b) a track for footraces, typically one stadium in length, with tiers of seats for spectators 2. a large oval, round, or U-shaped open structure, as for football, baseball, track events, etc., surrounded by tiers of seats, usually for thousands of spectators 3. *Zool.* a period or stage in the life history of an animal
Staël (stäl), Madame de, baronne de Staël-Holstein, (born Anne Louise Germaine Necker) 1766-1817; *Fr.* writer & mistress of a popular salon
staff (staf, stäf) *n.*, *pl.* *staf·fs*; also, for senses 1 & 5, *staves* [*ME. staf* < *OE. staf*, akin to *G. stab* < *IE.* base **stebh-*, post, pole, whence **STAMP**, **STEM**, *Sans. stabh-nāti*, (he) supports] 1. a stick, rod, or pole; specif., a) a stick used as a support in walking b) a pole or club used as a weapon c) a pole for supporting a banner or flag d) a rod, wand, crosier, etc. used as a symbol of authority e) [*Archaic*] a shaft, as of a lance f) any of several graduated sticks or rules used for measuring, as in surveying 2. a group of people assisting a chief, manager, president, or other leader 3. a group of officers serving a military or naval commanding officer in an advisory and administrative capacity without combat duties or command 4. a specific group of workers or employees [a teaching staff, newspaper staff, maintenance staff] 5. *Music* the five horizontal lines and four intermediate spaces on which music is written or printed —*adj.* of, by, for, or on a staff; specif., employed full-time on a magazine staff, etc. rather than as a freelance writer —*vt.* to provide with a staff, as of workers
★**staff** (staf, stäf) *n.* [*< G. staffieren*, to fill out, decorate; via *Du. < O.Fr. estoffe*, **STUFF**] a building material of plaster and fiber, used for temporary decorative work
staff·er (-ər) *n.* a member of a staff, as of a newspaper
staff officer 1. an officer serving on a staff ★2. *U.S. Navy* a commissioned officer with nonmilitary duties, as a surgeon, chaplain, etc.
staff of life bread, regarded as the basic food
Staf·ford (staf'ərd) 1. county seat of Staffordshire, in the C part: pop. 49,000 2. same as **STAFFORDSHIRE**
Staf·ford·shire (-shir') county of WC England: 1,049 sq. mi.; pop. 985,000; county seat, Stafford
staff sergeant ★1. *U.S. Army & Marine Corps* an enlisted man ranking above sergeant ★2. *U.S. Air Force* an enlisted man ranking above airman first class
staff·tree (-trē') *n.* any of a genus (*Celastrus*) of shrubby, usually climbing, plants of the staff-tree family, growing in Asia, Australia, and N. America and including BITTERSWEET (sense 1) —*adj.* designating a family (*Celastraceae*) of widely distributed trees and twining shrubs bearing red seeds in pods and including khat, euonymus, etc.
stag (stag) *n.*, *pl.* *stags*, *stag*: see **PLURAL**, II, D, 1 [*ME. < OE. stagga*, akin to *ON. (andar)steggi*, drake; *IE.* base **stegh-*, to stick] 1. a) a full-grown male deer; hart: said specif. of the European red deer b) the male of various other animals, as the caribou 2. a male animal, esp. a hog, castrated in maturity ★3. a) a man who attends a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman b) a social gathering attended by men only —*adj.* ★for men only [a stag dinner] —*vt.* **staged**, **stag'ging** [*Brit. Slang*] to observe or follow secretly or furtively; spy on —*vi.* ★to go to a party, etc. as a stag (sense 3 a) —★**go stag** [*Colloq.*] 1. to go as a stag (sense 3 a) 2. to go unescorted by a man
stag beetle any of a family (*Lucanidae*) of large beetles: the male has long, branched, antlerlike mandibles
stage (stāj) *n.* [*ME. < O.Fr. estage* < *VL. *staticum* < *L. status*, pp. of *stare*, to STAND] 1. a platform or dock 2. a scaffold for workmen 3. a level, floor, or story 4. a) a platform on which plays, speeches, etc. are presented b) any area, as in an arena theater, in which actors perform c) the whole working section of a theater, including the acting area, the backstage area, etc. d) the theater, drama, or acting as a profession (with *the*) 5. a) the scene of an event or series of events b) the center of attention 6. a place where a stop is made on a journey, esp., formerly, a regular stopping point for a stagecoach 7. the distance or a part of a route between stopping places; leg of a journey 8. *clipped form* of **STAGECOACH** 9. a shelf

a door, panel, wooden slats, des in grooves, a tambour, er. [ambūra] a lly with four ccompaniment) n. [Fr., dim. used in Prov. usic for it rin: see prec.]



AMBOURINE

E. *lam* < IE. *domare*, Gr. domesticated or as pets 2. e and easy to lomestication; ; dull / a lame or land —vt. mestic 2. to gentle, docile, less intense; le, tame'able n. mable . Timur the conquests ex- ges -il any of a India and N amils, ancient Tamil Nadu), 331 sq. mi.;) 1895-1971;

manend, lit., a chief known hence, as St. saint of the ganization of i historically itical abuses: adj. of Tam-

tenth month name of the



O-SHANTER

in India] a gangeticus) that tamps; for tamping [aic] to con- per with 1. s by bribing ; to damage.

pop. 147,000 aport in E ized form of ; or stopper

of cotton or ity, wound, vt. to put a

m[am] 1. a uck with a

il.] 1. same n it, used to

tan leather 3. a) a yellowish-brown color b) such a color given to fair skin as by exposure to the sun or a sunlamp —adj. tan'ner, tan'nest 1. of or for tanning 2. yellowish-brown; tawny —vt. tanned, tan'ning [ME. *tannen* < Late OE. *tannian* < ML. *tannare* < the n.] 1. to change (hide) into leather by soaking in tannin 2. to produce a tan color in, as by exposure to the sun 3. [Colloq.] to whip severely; flog —vi. to become tanned —tan someone's hide [Colloq.] to flog someone severely

tan tangent

Ta-na (tā'nā) 1. lake in N Ethiopia: source of the Blue Nile: c.1,400 sq. mi. 2. river in E Kenya, flowing southeast into the Indian Ocean: c.500 mi.

Ta-nach (tā'nākh') n. [acronym formed from Heb. *torāh* (the Pentateuch), *nebi'im* (the Prophets), and *ketūbim* (the Hagiographa)] the Holy Scriptures of Judaism

tan-a-ger (tan'ə jər) n. [ModL. *tanagra* < Port. *tangara* < Braz. (Tupi) *tangara*] any of a large family (Thraupidae) of small, perching, sparrowlike, new-world songbirds: the males usually are brilliantly colored

Tan-a-gra (tan'ə grə, tə nag'rə) ancient Gr. town in Boeotia, known for the terra cotta figurines found there

Ta-na-na (tan'ə nā') river in E Alas., flowing northwest into the Yukon River: 800 mi.

Ta-na-na-rive (tā'nā nā rēv'; E. tə nan'ə rēv') former name of ANTANANARIVO

tan-bark (tan'bārk') n. any bark containing tannin, used to tan hides and, after the tannin has been extracted, to cover race tracks, circus rings, etc.

Tan-cred (tan'krid) 1078?-1112; Norman leader of the 1st Crusade

tan-dem (tan'dəm) adv. [orig. punning use of L. *tandem*, at length (of time)] one behind another; in single file —n. 1. a two-wheeled carriage drawn by horses harnessed tandem 2. a team, as of horses, harnessed tandem 3. a bicycle with two seats and sets of pedals placed tandem 4. a relationship between two persons or things involving cooperative action, mutual dependence, etc. [to work in tandem] —adj. having two parts or things placed tandem

tan-door-i (tān door'ē) adj. [Hindi < *tandoor*, clay oven < Turk. < a Sem. source] 1. designating a kind of clay oven used for cooking in India 2. cooked in such an oven

Ta-ney (tō'nē), Roger B(rooke) 1777-1864; U.S. jurist; chief justice of the U.S. (1836-64)

Tang (tān) 618-906 A.D.; Chin. dynasty under which literature & art flourished & printing was developed

tang' (tan) n. [ME. *tange* < ON. *tangi*, a sting, point, dagger, nasalized form of base seen in TAG] 1. a projecting point or prong on a chisel, file, knife, etc. that fits into a handle, shaft, etc. 2. a strong and penetrating taste or odor 3. a touch or trace (of some quality) 4. a special or characteristic flavor, quality, etc. *5. same as SURGEON-FISH —vt. to provide (a knife, etc.) with a tang

tang' (tan) n. [echoic] a loud, ringing sound; twang —vt., vi. to sound with a loud ringing

Tan-gan-yi-ka (tan'gan yē'kə) 1. mainland region of Tanzania, on the E coast of Africa, a former Brit. trust territory: 361,800 sq. mi. 2. Lake, lake in EC Africa, between Tanganyika & Zaire: 12,700 sq. mi.

*tan-ge-lo (tan'jə lō') n., pl. -los' [TANG(ERINE) + (POM)ELO] a fruit produced by crossing a tangerine with a grapefruit

tan-gent (tan'jənt) adj. [L. *tangens*, prp. of *tangere*, to touch: see TACT] 1. that touches; touching 2. Geom. touching and not intersecting a curve or curved surface at one and only one point: said of a line or plane —n. [*< ModL. (linea) tangens, tangent (line)*] 1. Geom. a) a tangent line, curve, or surface b) the length of a straight line tangent to a curve, measured from the point of tangency to the intersection of the tangent line with the x-axis

2. Trigonometry the ratio between the side opposite a given acute angle in a right triangle and the adjacent side; reciprocal of the cotangent of an angle or arc —SYN. see ADJACENT —go (or fly) off at (or on) a tangent to break off suddenly from a line of action or train of thought and pursue another course —tan'gen-cy n.

tan-gen-tial (tan jen'shəl) adj. 1. of, like, or in the direction of, a tangent 2. drawn as a tangent 3. going off at a tangent; diverging or digressing 4. merely touching a subject, not dealing with it at length —tan-gen'tial-ly adv.

tan-ge-rine (tan'jə rēn', tan'jə rēn') n. [*< Fr. Tanger, TANGIER; + -INE*] 1. a variety of mandarin orange with a deep, reddish-yellow color and segments that are easily separated 2. a deep, reddish-yellow color

tan-gi-ble (tan'jə b'l) adj. [LL. *tangibilis* < L. *tangere*, to touch: see TACT] 1. that can be touched or felt by touch; having actual form and substance 2. corporeal and able to be appraised for value (tangible assets) 3. that can be understood; definite; objective —n. [pl.] property that can be appraised for value; assets having real substance; material things —SYN. see PERCEPTIBLE —tan'gi-bil'i-ty, tan'gi-ble-ness n. —tan'gi-bly adv.

Tan-gier (tan jir') seaport in N Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar: pop. 170,000: formerly part of an internationalized zone Fr. name Tan-ger (tān zhā')

tan-gle (tan'g'l) vt. -gled, -gling [ME. *tanglen*, prob. nasalized var. of *taglen*, to entangle, akin to Sw. dial. *taggla*, to disarrange] 1. to hinder, obstruct, or confuse by or as by covering, circling, entwining, etc. 2. to catch in or as in a net or snare; trap 3. to make a knot or snarl of; intertwist —vi. 1. to become tangled 2. [Colloq.] to fight, quarrel, or argue —n. 1. an intertwined, confused mass of things, as string, branches, etc.; snarl 2. a jumbled, confused condition 3. a perplexed state —tan'gler n.

*tan-gle-foot (-foot') n. [Western Slang] cheap whiskey

tan-gly (tan'glē) adj. -gli-er, -gli-est full of tangles; snarled

tan-go (tan'gō) n., pl. -gos [AmSp.] 1. a S. American dance with long gliding steps and dips 2. music for this dance in 2/4 or 4/4 time —vi. to dance the tango

tan-gram (tan'grəm) n. [prob. arbitrary coinage on analogy of ANAGRAM] a Chinese puzzle made by cutting a square into five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid, and using these pieces to form various figures and designs

Tang-shan (tān'shān') city in Hopei province, NE China, near Tientsin: pop. 812,000

Tan-guy (tān gē'), Yves (ēv) 1900-55; Fr. painter in the U.S.

tang-y (tan'ē) adj. tang'y-er, tang'y-est having a tang, or flavor —tang'y-ness n.

Ta-nis (tā'nis) city in ancient Egypt, in the Nile delta: probable capital of the Hyksos kings

tan-ist (tan'ist, thōn') n. [Ir. & Gael. *tánaiste*, next heir, hence lord of a country, lit., second, parallel < OIr. *tán*, estate] in ancient Ireland, the elected heir of a living Celtic chief in a system limiting the choice to the chief's kin

tank (tānk) n. [in sense 1 < Gujarati *tānk*; in other senses < or infl. by Sp. & Port. *tanque*, aphetic < *estanque*, a pool, stoppage of flow < *estancar*, to stop the flow of < VL. **stancicare*, to STAUNCH] 1. orig., in India, a natural or artificial pool or pond used for water storage 2. any large container for liquid or gas (a gasoline tank, a swimming tank) 3. [name orig. used for purpose of secrecy during manufacture] a heavily armored, self-propelled combat vehicle armed with guns and moving on full tractor treads *4. [Slang] a jail cell, esp. one for new prisoners charged with misdemeanors —vt. to put, store, or process in a tank —tank up [Colloq.] 1. to supply with or get a full tank of gasoline *2. to drink much liquor

tan-ka (tān'kə) n. [Jap.] 1. a Japanese verse form of 31 syllables in five unrhymed lines, the first and third having five syllables each and the others seven 2. a poem in this form

tank-age (tan'kij) n. 1. the capacity of a tank or a number of tanks collectively 2. a) the storage of fluids, gases, etc. in tanks b) the charge for such storage *3. slaughter-house waste from which the fat has been rendered in tanks, dried and ground for use as fertilizer or feed

tank-ard (tan'kərd) n. [ME., akin to OFr. *tanquart*, Du. *tanckaert*, ML. *tancardus*] a large drinking cup with a handle and, often, a hinged lid

*tank car a large tank on wheels, for carrying liquids and gases by rail

tank destroyer a highly mobile, armored halftrack on which antitank guns are mounted

*tanked (tānk't) adj. [Colloq.] drunk: also tanked up

tank-er (tan'kər) n. 1. a ship with large tanks in the hull for carrying a cargo of oil or other liquids *2. same as: a) TANK CAR b) TANK TRUCK *3. a plane equipped to carry a cargo of gasoline and to refuel another plane in flight

tank farming same as HYDROPONICS

tank-ful (tan'fool) n. as much as a tank will hold

*tank top [orig. worn in swimming tanks] a casual shirt like an undershirt but with wider shoulder straps

*tank town 1. a railroad stop for locomotives to fill their boilers with water: it usually became the site of a small town 2. any small or unimportant town

*tank truck a motor truck built to transport gasoline, oil, or other liquids

tan-nage (tan'ij) n. 1. the act or process of tanning 2. something that has been tanned

tan-nate (tan'āt) n. a salt of tannic acid

tan-ner' (tan'ər) n. a person whose work is tanning hides

tan-ner' (tan'ər) n. [*< ?*] [Brit. Colloq.] a sixpence

tan-ner-y (-ē) n., pl. -ner-ies a place where hides are tanned

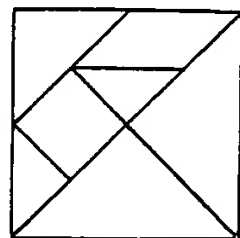
Tann-häuser (tān'hoi'zər; E. tan'hoi zər, -hou-) [G.] a German knight and minnesinger of the 13th century, dealt with in legend as a knight who seeks absolution after giving himself up to revelry in the Venusberg

tan-nic (tan'ik) adj. [Fr. *tannique* < *tanin*, TANNIN + -ique, -ic] of, like, or obtained from tanbark or tannin

tannic acid 1. a yellowish, astringent substance, C₁₄H₁₀O₆, derived from oak bark, gallnuts, etc. and used in tanning, medicine, etc. 2. any of a number of similar substances

tan-nin (tan'in) n. [Fr. *tanin* < *tan*, TAN + -in, -in'] same as TANNIC ACID

tan-ning (-in) n. 1. the art or process of making leather



TANGRAM

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, bīte; gō, hōrn, tōōl, look; oil, out; up, fər; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, shen; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; e for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; ' as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. coeur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ō, Fr. coq; ū, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. *Americanism; †foreign; *hypothetical; < derived from

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